REPORT

DETERMINATION OF THE AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE (LIQUIDS) OF

NOTOX Project 338636 NOTOX Substance 111834/C

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CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

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STATEMENT OF GLP COMPLIANCE

NOTOX B.V., 's-Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands

The study described in this report has been correctly reported and was conducted in compliance with the most recent edition of:

The OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice

which are essentially in conformity with:

The United States Food and Drug Administration. Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations Part 58.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (FIFRA). Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 160.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (TSCA). Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 792.

Study Director

Management

Section Head Analytical & Physical Chemistry

Date: May 03 2002

16-Apr-2002

QUALITY ASSURANCE STATEMENT

NOTOX B.V., 's-Hertogenbosch, The Netherlands

This report was audited by the NOTOX Quality Assurance Unit to ensure that the methods and results accurately reflect the raw data.

The dates of Quality Assurance inspections and audits are given below. During the on-site inspections procedures applicable to this type of study were inspected.

DATES OF QAU INSPECTIONS/AUDITS	REPORTING DATES
on-site inspection (s)	
18-Feb-2002 to 01-Mar-2002 (process physical chemistry)	04-Mar-2002
protocol inspection (s)	
13-Feb-2002 (study)	13-Feb-2002
report audit (s)	

Head of Quality Assurance

16-Apr-2002 (study)

Date: 14-5-02

SUMMARY

The determination of the auto-ignition temperature of ure (liquids and gases, 1992)",

DIN 51794 "Bestimmung der Zündtemperatur" (1978) and IEC standard 79-4: Method of test for ignition temperature (1975).

Test substance was injected into a test vessel at a temperature range between 20°C and 246°C. The test was performed in triplicate.

A lowest auto-ignition temperature of 214°C was found, with an injection volume of 125 µl.

In conclusion, is auto-ignitable with an auto-ignition temperature of 210°C.

PREFACE

Sponsor

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Study Monitor

ory Affairs

Testing Facility

Hambakenwetering 7 5231 DD 's-Hertogenbosch

The Netherlands

NOTOX B.V.

Study Director

Study Plan

Start : 13 March 2002

Completed: 13 March 2002

TEST SUBSTANCE

Identification
Chemical name

Description

Clear colourless liquid

Batch

1510-14

Purity

See Certificate of Analysis In refrigerator in the dark

Test substance storage Stability under storage conditions

Stable

Expiry date

01 January 2003

The sponsor is responsible for all test substance data unless determined by NOTOX.

Note: Don't heat up the test substance above 50°C

With the exception of a small amount for the benefit of the study.

PURPOSE

The determination of the degree of auto-ignitability in terms of the auto-ignition temperature.

GUIDELINES

The study procedure described in this report is based on the following guidelines:

European Economic Community (EEC), EEC-Directive 92/69 EEC, Part A, Methods for the determination of physico-chemical properties, A.15 "Auto-Ignition temperature (liquids and gases)", EEC Publication No. L383, December 1992.

DIN 51794 "Bestimmung der Zündtemperatur", January 1978.

IEC standard 79-4 "Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres, Part 4, Method of test for ignition temperature", 1975.

ARCHIVING

NOTOX B.V. will archive the following data for at least 10 years: protocol, report, test substance reference sample and raw data. Thereafter, no data will be withdrawn without the sponsor's written consent.

TEST SYSTEM AND RATIONALE

Apparatus Self-ignition test apparatus (Sommer und Runge; Berlin, FRG)

in accordance with DIN 51794 and IEC standard 79-4.

Rationale Recognized by the international guidelines as recommended

test system (EEC, DIN, IEC).

CALIBRATION OF THE TEST SYSTEM

The test procedure as outlined in this report is validated periodically, using n-heptane (zur analyse; Merck, FRG). The results are in accordance with the criteria of DIN 51794 and IEC 79-4.

PERFORMANCE OF THE TEST

Test procedure

Samples were injected by means of a variable volumetric pipette to assure a rapid injection. The time lag between injection and ignition was measured for all tests.

Approximately 5 minutes after each test substance injection, the test vessel was flushed completely with clean air (AGA, Amsterdam, The Netherlands).

After flushing, a sufficient time interval was allowed to ensure that the flask temperature was stabilized at the desired test temperature before the next sample was injected.

Preliminary test

For safety reasons (SADT of is 50°C), the preliminary test was started at room temperature. Starting at 20°C, every 20°C, 70 µl test substance was pipetted into the test vessel. The temperature rise was about 5°C/min.

Going down from 246°C, the auto-ignition temperature was determined in temperature steps of 5°C using the same injection volume.

Main study

The auto-ignition temperature was determined going down in steps of 2°C. In the first test, 30, 70 and 150 µl test substance was injected at a temperature range of 228-224, 231-217 and 231-219°C, respectively. In the second test, 100, 125 and 175 µl test substance was injected at a temperature range of 229-213, 228-210 and 232-216°C, respectively. In the third test, 50, 75 and 150 µl test substance was injected at a temperature range of 230-218, 218-214 and 231-217°C, respectively.

Each test was performed using a clean test vessel.

On each day of testing, the atmospheric pressure was measured.

DATA HANDLING

The auto-ignition temperature is the lowest temperature at which the test substance will ignite when mixed with air under the conditions defined in the test method.

Deviations meet the criteria as outlined in the protocol (repeatability < 10°C when an auto-ignition temperature < 300°C is determined).

In accordance with DIN 51794, the lowest temperature at which ignition occurs in the test was rounded down to the nearest 5°C and is given as the final auto-ignition temperature.

RESULTS

Preliminary test

Starting at 20°C and testing every 20°C, a flame was observed at 240°C. Going down from 246°C and testing every 5°C, an auto-ignition temperature of 221°C was determined.

Main study

Figure 1 shows the correlation between injected test substance volume and the auto-ignition temperature for all tests.

The auto-ignition temperature for was 214°C (lowest determined auto-ignition temperature), with an injection volume of 125 µl and a time lag of 05 s (see Table 1).

The atmospheric pressure was 1017.0 hPa.

In conclusion, is auto-ignitable, with an auto-ignition temperature of 210°C.

Table 1 Summary of the results of the main study

Test number	Auto-ignition Temperature	Injected volume	Time lag
	[°C]	[µl]	[s]
Test 1	228	30	02
	221	70	04
	223	150	03
Test 2	217	100	03
	214	125	05
	220	175	04
Test 3	222	50	04
	218	75	05
	221	150	04

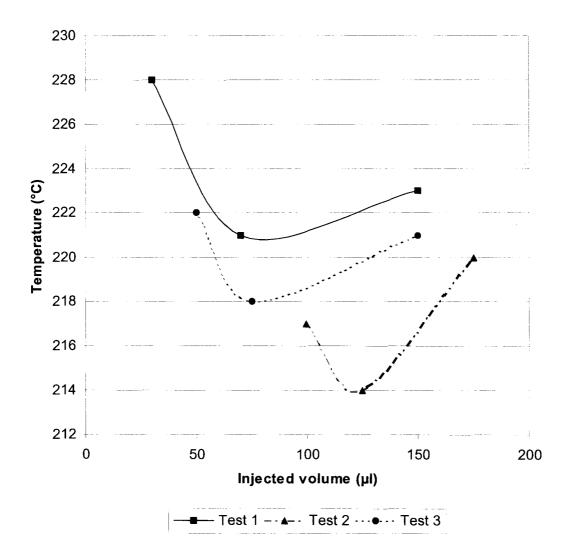


Figure 1 Correlation between auto-ignition temperature and injection volume for



Certificate of Analysis

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ICS-331

Product name : Chemical name : Batch number : 1510-14

Test results:

Method	Analysis of	Unit	Result *1
Jo/72.11,			
	ation		
J20010792		% m/m	67.0 (± 1.0)
		e	
J20010792	е	% m/m	2.0 (± 0.3)
Amp/88.9	Г	% m/m	2.6 (± 0.3)
J20010792	Unidentified impurities	% m/m	0.5 (± 0.2)

^{*1} bracketed values are estimated 95% confidence intervals

File code

: TNA-2001007

Analytical documentation

: 20010792

Authorized by

Name

Section Head, Analytical Research Department : October 25, 2001

Date

Signature:



Certificate of Analysis

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structure	% m/m
	18.6
(Type IV) IUPAC :	7.0
	7.9
(Type III) IUPAC : e	
е	2.1